性質はあるいは生理的なまたは生態的なものかも知れないが，条件を変えて栽培して見ても現れてくる性質なので，ここでは一つの形質としてとり上げたわけであるが，是非は後日の研究に期待したい。若しこれが系統的な性質であるとすれば他のウラボシ科などでは見られないことなので大きな性質といい得るわけである。蔵卵器，造精器の大形なのも大きな特長である。また造精器の生え方も他の種でも同様なことが見られないことではないが本科の特長としては著しい性質である。最後に東京教育大学教授伊藤洋博士に深甚なる謝意を表する。

Summary

The prothallia of 4 species of *Plagiogyria* are studied. Generally speaking, they have elongated total outlines, normal sinus, no glandular hair, brown rhizoids swollen at the basal parts, polygonal chloroplasts, large archegonia, few in number, and large antheridia which grow not only on the cushions but on the wings. Characters concerning rhizoids, chloroplasts, archegonia, and antheridia are remarkable ones in the genus *Plagiogyria*.

○ **The typification of Aconitum fudjipedis** (Harold St. John) セントジョン：*Aconitum fudjipedus* のタイプ

In a posthumous article *Aconitum fudjipedis* Nakai has recently been described, in the National Science Museum (Tokyo), Bul. **32:** 28, 1953. This species was effectively and validly published, but its typification was not in accord with the provisions of Article 18 of the then current International Code of Botanical Nomenclature (1952), nor of the identical Article 7 of the 1956 edition. One collection: Hondo, Prov. Suruga: inter Subasiri & Umagaeshi montis Fudji (I. Furusawa, Aug. 19, 1947, in Herb. TU), was designated as "typus florum;" while another: Subasiri (B. Hayata, Oct. 27 1924) was designated as the "typus fructum."

Now, the seventh paragraph of the aforementioned Article 7 reads: "When two or more specimens have been designated as types by the author of a name (e. g. male and female, flowering and fruiting, etc.) one of them must be chosen as lectotype."

Therefore, the flowering specimen: inter Subasiri & Umagaeshi montis Fudji, Aug. 19, 1947, *I. Furusawa* (Herb. TU) is herewith selected as lectotype.

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